1/6
Los Angeles

THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

CHILDREN'S BOOK
COLLECTION

Maria Margaretta Murray

from her Mama.

Bath Feb. 19 - 1816

FRONTISPIECE.

Father Francis and his Solitary abode in the valley of St. Gothard.

Vide p. 21

MUNGO,

THE

LITTLE TRAVELLER.

A WORK

COMPILED FOR THE

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT

OF

YOUTH.

SECOND EDITION.

London:

PRINTED FOR DARTON, HARVEY, AND DARTON,
55, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

1814.

Printed by Darton, Harvey, and Co.
Gracechurch-Street, London.

PREFACE.

IN presenting the following little production to the public, the writer makes not the smallest claim to merit or to praise. For the short account of different countries, with the anecdotes of natural history, which it contains, she has been principally indebted to the very superior works of Coxe, Barrow, and Bingley. The fanciful writings of La Vaillant, with those of many other lively travellers which presented themselves to her remembrance, she has rejected, from the

the desire of impressing on the minds of her young readers none but facts, well authenticated by writers of veracity.

This little work was not intended, originally, for the public eye: it was the evening employment of a mother, for the amusement of her child; and as it fully answered that design, she flatters herself it may prove to other children not an unacceptable present.

MUNGO,

MUNGO,

THE LITTLE TRAVELLER.

IT was the joyous festival of Christmas, when little Mungo entertained his friends and neighbours. At his right sat Bob the spotted terrier, celebrated for his virtues and his genius. On his left was Cæsar, the true old English mastiff; who, content with the inheritance of usefulness and integrity, spent his days in domestic life, the vigilant guardian of his master's property. Next to him was the Shepherd Dog, whose meagre countenance and rough coat showed him an unfit companion for the present company; but he had been introduced by Cæsar, who was himself a dog of respectability, and, with true British

spirit, would have resented any slight to his friend; Mungo therefore smiled a welcome on the plebeian visitor. Then came the Bull Dog, of coarse, unsocial manners; but whose well-known courage, and fighting disposition, kept his companions in awe. Next sat the obedient Spaniel—the accommodating friend of man; equally the companion of his field-sports or his fire-side. A party of sporting dogs concluded the assembly: the Hound, with his long, pendulous ears; the sensible and well-educated Pointer; the lank Greyhound; and the brisk little Terrier.

A plentiful meal of old English fare was before them. Mopsey, the turnspit, was their cook; and little Snap, the tinker's cur, waited on the company.

The cold blast howled through the ancient mansion, and the hail rattled against the windows; but a large fire blazed cheerfully within, and the dogs, feeling the comforts of their situation, drew sociably around. "My friends and neighbours," cried

cried Mungo, "how heartily do I rejoice, that after so many perils and dangers, my master has permitted me to return to the seat of his ancestors and mine. From this entertainment I have excluded all but English friends; yet I am ready to confess that I was treated with hospitality by many foreigners, and had a very pleasant travelling companion in our neighbour the Dane's cousin." Mungo was himself of royal race. His figure was small, but his black, curling coat, and his brilliant eye, rendered him a dog of unrivalled beauty. When a puppy, he had been vain and trifling; but age and the hardships of travelling had worn it off. He had still much family pride; but, with all the address of a courtier, he made his visitors speak of themselves before he related his own adventures. As a brother traveller, he first complimented Master Bob, on the just celebrity he had so honourably acquired. Honest Cæsar joined in the tribute of praise; and at the same time

thanked him for the honourable mention he had made of his ancestor, the Ditchley Dog, in his memoirs. As some of the company had not heard it, Cæsar was requested to repeat it. He arose with real pleasure to comply with their wishes, and again reposed himself with increased satisfaction.

Mungo next addressed the Shepherd's Dog, condoling with him on his being reduced to a peasant's life, as he had heard it positively asserted, in his travels, that his family was so extremely ancient, as to leave little doubt of their being the parent stock from which the whole race had sprung. Old Keeper thanked him for his attention, but confessed himself satisfied with his station. The labour and cold to which he was exposed, had made him hardy, and rendered the coarse fare of his master palatable. His life of toil was not without its comforts. True, he had no leisure for amusement, like the hound, the pointer, and the spaniel; but his mas-

ter,

ter, feeling the value of his service, was much attached to him; and he had also a family, hardy and useful as himself, and when a holiday occurred, he visited his honest neighbour Cæsar, on whose invitation he had presumed to enter the present company.

Mungo next chatted with the Pointer, on the advantages of education; and reminded him of the circumstance mentioned in classical history, so much to the honour of their race. To the country dogs, he explained the anecdote of the dog of Ulysses recollecting his master after an absence of twenty years. He next spoke of some Pointers of fashion, to whom he had been introduced in Spain, and whose sports he had had the honour to share. Ponto, who remembered the effeminacy of his early days, cast a look of much meaning towards his friend the Greyhound; who, in his turn, was complimented by his host, on his great superiority over those of his race, to whom he had been known

in Italy. To the Bull Dog, he spoke of the public fights in Spain; and regretted that men, instead of dogs, were now so often invited to subdue that powerful animal. He, whose brutish manners could never be civilized, only replied by expressing his indignation that the amusement of bull-baiting, the only one worthy of an Englishman, should thus be lost, and substituted by those paltry sports, degrading to a manly spirit; and he cast a look of great contempt towards the party of hunters, who, in their nature partaking of all the cheerful and frank hospitality of their masters, defended their cause with spirit. Their ferocious companion replied, and much growling and snarling ensued. Mungo's address could alone disperse it. He desired them to look back to that period when, as puppies, they had all sported together: age was now creeping on, and troubles and hardships had been, in some degree, the lot of all. Of those, he also had had his share, but his gene-

rous

rous master, who extended his hospitality even to dogs, had permitted him to call his friends together. He had hoped to afford them some amusement by the recital of his travels, he therefore prayed that peace and good humour might prevail. They all grinned approbation at the proposal, and the spaniel wagged his tail with additional complacency. A silence prevailed, which met with no interruption, except from a young terrier, who frisked after the mice, which he heard behind the wainscot, and seemed disposed to flirt with Mopsey; but his cousin Bob soon reduced him to order, and Mungo, the little traveller, began his adventures.

"It is not for me, my friends, to boast of the advantages which attended my youth, nor of the illustrious race from which I sprung: it was enough for me that my master felt their value. Yet this master, so deservedly loved by me, was not happy. I was then young; but I found that men, as well as puppies, had their

their attachments and their disappointments. I could never discover the exact truth, although I constantly accompanied him in his visits to the object of his affections, for I scorned to listen to the gossiping stories of her French attendant, Flirt, who talked of intrigues and jealousies. Whatever might be the cause of his melancholy, it was fortunate for me, and for the world also, which I hope will be benefited by my memoirs, that he resolved to rub it off by travel. The usual route was planned, and we proceeded to France. As I mean to describe dogs and their manners, rather than the countries which they inhabit, I shall speak no more of them than is necessary to elucidate my story. The motion of the ship was intolerable, and I became so sick, that I heartily wished myself back at our own fire-side again. It was some days after we landed before I recovered myself, when I was put into a carriage and hurried away to Paris.

PARIS

PARIS

Was then the resort of the gay, the idle, and the fashionable. I was immediately introduced to several of our own species, and was constantly engaged in large parties. At that time, Louis XVI. was seated on the throne of his ancestors—the idol of his people. The very name of royalty carried such attractions with it, that my master had only to name my descent, and I was every where received with that respect due to a dog of dignity. I was caressed. I frisked in the Thuilleries and at Versailles, and strutted with puppies of distinction. To my untravelled friends it may be necessary to explain, that the latter was then a royal residence, the other a place of public resort.

So many English at this time visited France, that I might have been always with parties from our own country. I not only avoided, but I also blushed to acknowledge them, when chance threw them

in

in my way. Nay, do not growl at the declaration, neighbour Cæsar; but I was ashamed to remark that contempt of politeness, which they thought so expressive of British courage and sincerity. To such lengths was this coarseness carried, that I have seen them snarl with a female for a bone, and drive a poor invalid from the repose of his own cushion.

In this scene of gaiety and pleasure, I confess I saw no heroic action performed—nothing that could raise our race in my eyes; and I began to think that we were formed for higher things than to run races on terraces, sport among parterres of flowers, fetch a lady's glove, and sit on our hind legs for a saucer of cream. Still I could not fly those fascinating scenes. As my apology, I can only say that I was young and vain, and that youth and vanity love to be flattered and caressed. But I began at length to suspect their sincerity, and even to doubt their taste, when I heard a lady declare in a whisper, her

her preference of a long, shaggy coat of dingy white, to mine of jet black. Nor did Paris suit my master's turn of mind; and we left it, as he chose to go with a friend to a southern province. They went in a carriage, whilst I, for the benefit of my health, was ordered to keep with their Danish attendant on foot. As we trotted on together, he amused and interested me with the various incidents he had encountered in his travels. But the life of indolence I had led at Paris, rendered my present fatigue almost insupportable; however, I was too proud to complain, and therefore soon became used to it, and from the exercise of the day, I gained nights of the soundest repose.

The tour was one calculated to give pleasure to all who had sense to feel it. It was the season of the vintage; that is, the time of year when the inhabitants of these southern regions gather the grapes, and prepare from them that liquor of which men are so fond. All was joy and merriment;

merriment: the song, the laugh, was every where heard; and when the labours of the day were ended, the pipe was the signal for the dance, which was often begun by the father of the family, for a Frenchman never seems old. Before the door of the cabin, the table was spread with home-made bread, and cheese, and delicious fruits. With a manner as unlike rustic shyness, as it was distant from bold familiarity, our masters were invited to partake; and to us also, their hospitality was extended. At length we reached

MONTPELIER,

so beneficial to the health of man, so destructive to the happiness of dogs; for I here beheld filth and misery, such as I had never seen before. The looks of the people were so meagre, and bespoke them so destitute of the common comforts of life, that I rarely left my master's side, lest I should be devoured by them. Here,

also,

also, I was pestered with fleas, flies, and every kind of vermin. Naturally of a social turn, I love to make acquaintance wherever they are to be found, and the intimacy I now commenced, was with the friend and companion of a noted criminal. Start not, my friends, at the declaration; remember, fidelity is always a virtue; and as we do not understand human laws, we have nothing to do with those that break them. The master of my friend was an Italian count, and had been guilty of a crime which men call forgery; that is, defrauding a fellow-creature of that which was to form part of his support, and for this he was sentenced to the galleys for life. They are large ships belonging to a certain king, where criminals, chained together, have no covering but the sky; no place of rest but the hard boards; and with so much filth about them, that the poorest of our race may think his bed of straw a luxury, which is denied to these unfortunate wretches.

The master of my friend was permitted to live on shore, where he gained a subsistence by selling stockings, and other things manufactured by the slaves. Exiled from all society, he found in his dog the faithful follower of his fortunes.

I need not say how rejoiced I was to leave the place, and we traversed some beautiful scenes previously to our entering on that vast chain of heights called the Alps. The way before us was now both frightful and dangerous; and the road so narrow, as only to be pursued on the backs of mules, or in chairs carried on the shoulders of men. This mode of travelling is seldom used but by ladies; but mortified am I to confess, that I was obliged to proceed in this unmanly way. The companion of my master was in such ill health, that he could not support the agitation of mind, as the mules, which is their custom, approached with him to the very edge of the precipice. He was therefore conveyed in a chair, and I was compelled to be his companion.

companion. I made an attempt to escape from the confinement, and to pursue my way on foot, but was at length reconciled to my situation by the following anecdote, related by my master. It appears that an ancestor of my own, was once travelling on this very road, with two English gentlemen, and was suffered to run by their side, when a most ferocious wolf suddenly rushed down, and carried off my unfortunate relation before any help could be given.

After travelling through this terrific country, we at length reached that happy part of the world, called

SWITZERLAND.

As I have heard that a traveller of much greater eminence than myself, has described, in language the most fascinating, the majestic and beautiful scenery of this country—the simple inhabitants—their wise laws and customs—I shall not pre-

sume to expatiate on the subject. It was enough to gratify me, that my master here found the repose he had long been seeking. It was impossible for a heart like his, not to be penetrated by the hospitality and courteous kindness of the inhabitants. My own reception was less flattering. To gain the friendship of this mountain race, it was necessary to be useful and amiable. Rank was entirely disregarded, and even looked on with contempt, if unattended by virtue: but, kind and humane, they never treated me with harshness.

Still, cities and the busy hum of men, suited not my master; and, taking leave of his friend, he quitted the agreeable society to which he had been introduced, to wander through a country so grand, yet so terrific, that nothing but the love I bore him, could tempt me to hazard my existence by following him. We sometimes lodged in the cabin of the peasant; and often in the cell of the hermit, or within the abbey's walls. Those are the dwellings of religious

ligious men, who have quitted the pleasures and employments of the world. The first retires to a solitary abode; the latter form themselves into sccieties, and their domains are generally the richest in the country. Some of them enjoy within their walls, not merely the necessaries, but many of the luxuries of life. To a priory of this sort, we now went on a visit of some days.

I found here several dogs, who, notwithstanding the supposed abstinence of their masters, were fat and well-looking. Such kind of acquaintance I had never wished, not expecting to find liberal notions among those whose existence was rendered so useless by seclusion from society. My ideas were verified, for petty jealousies and disputes marked the whole tenour of their lazy lives; and yet, of the hospitality and kindness of their masters, mine spoke warmly. His long stay with the good fathers surprised me: at length, I understood that he was waiting for a

favourable day to ascend Mont Blanc, said to be the highest mountain in Europe. This cost me a sleepless night. He was with strangers: nobody loved him as I did, and I determined to follow him. His commands for me to remain at the priory, and the sneers of my companions when they heard my intention, only strengthened my resolution; so much will love conquer natural timidity. On the eventful morning, I followed their steps at a distance; and had ascended, unobserved, a considerable, way, until I came to a frightful chasm rent in the icy mountain. My master and his company must have passed it by means of those leaping poles, which they fix in the ice by the iron spikes at the end of them. To attempt it, was to me instant death; to return, was to lose sight of my master in the hour of danger. I howled in despair: my cries were heard by them, and one of the guides had the humanity to return and convey me over. After many hours of perilous travelling,

we

we reached a hut, where it was proposed to leave me; but I soon found means to break from my confinement, and bounded after them, over the most frightful heights and crags, encouraged now by the caresses of my master, who was astonished at my perseverance. A tent had been carried with us, which was erected on the congealed snow, and there, huddled together, we spent the night. At the dawn we resumed a journey too terrific for description. Our purpose was accomplished, and we reached the top, calculated to be fifteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-two feet above the surface of the sea. Here, on the highest pinnacle, I stood triumphant, where never dog had stood before. Faint, and nearly exhausted, after such an exertion, I am not ashamed to confess that I was glad to accept the assistance of the guides. We descended in safety to the priory, where compliments and congratulations, on our courage and perseverance, were poured upon us. After

some

some days of rest, we took leave of the good fathers, for so the inhabitants of the priory were called, and pursued our journey.

The winter was now approaching, and travellers ceased to wander through this wild country; but my master, as I have before shown, was not a common traveller. As a proof of it, he determined to spend the winter in those icy regions, where scarcely the hardy native dares to dwell. We took up our abode for some weeks on the mountain of Uri, on which a few huts are scattered; and where the winter, which lasts eight months, is so severe, that there can be but little intercourse with each other. Their winter store consists of cheese, hard bread, potatoes, and the flesh of one cow. What a prospect for us both!

The people who spend their time through this dreary season, in making cloth and linen, could be no company for my master; but to me, still more attached to the charms of society, it was even worse

worse. There was only one dog in the house, a genuine Swiss, who thought his own country the finest in the world; and, never wishing to stray beyond his native mountains, was not likely to take any interest in the adventures of a traveller like myself. Nor did I feel much inclined to associate with this goat-herd, whose talents were confined to the guarding of a peasant's flock. But a gentleman, whose services in this instance I shall ever remember, advised my master to quit this place, and if still resolved to winter in regions so desolate, to go to the valley of St. Gothard, as wild and solitary as the present; and even still more destitute of inhabitants, as there was only the house of a good friar, who had taken up his abode there merely to shelter any poor wanderer who might reach his lonely habitation. We met with a reception courteous and hospitable.

Father Francis, so well known to my friend Mr. Coxe, foregoing all the comforts

forts of society with the most benevolent heart and the kindest intention, exposed to the severity of winter the most inclement, has lived here for twenty years; and having collected a sum, not exceeding three hundred pounds, from his countrymen, and from the generosity of strangers, has erected a commodious house, consisting of several apartments.

To display the singular merit of this good man, I must say something of the valley where he dwells. It does not produce a single blade of corn, or contain a single shed; and the sides of the mountains are barely sprinkled with short grass. It is closed in by rude and naked rocks, whose hollows are filled with masses of snow. Beyond, rise the glaciers, or vast mountains of ice, which the summer suns cannot melt. Such was our winter abode; but the internal comforts were many.

The lakes supplied excellent fish, which were preserved for the winter store; and good butter and cheese, even this dreary

spot

spot could produce. The simple fare of the master was confined to fish and the produce of his little dairy; but a cow had been slaughtered for the more substantial food of his guests. Father Francis was not only content, but he was happy; and to be so in such a situation, he must possess both a benevolent heart, and a cultivated understanding: he was, therefore, both a pleasant and an instructive companion to my master. I also felt the charms of society; for the good friar had two dogs, kind and gentle as himself. There were also other visitors, more humble than myself; but I must at the same time confess, far more useful. They were the attendants of a chasseur, who was spending the winter with the friar. Chasseur is the name given to men who hunt the chamois, and other animals which inhabit these fearful heights; feeding their families with the flesh, and selling their skins; and those of the chamois are so valuable, that it is thought a good year when

when a dozen of them are taken. This animal is about the size of a goat, of a dusky-yellow brown; the throat and belly, white. The horns are slender, upright, about eight inches long, and hooked backwards at their tips: their colour is black. The hair is rather long, and the tail short. The eyes are round, sparkling, and beautiful. These animals are found in flocks, from four to eighty, and even a hundred, dispersed upon the mountain crags, where they select the most delicate herbage they can find. Their sight is very penetrating; and their sense of smelling and hearing, remarkably acute. When the wind blows in a proper direction, they are said to be able to scent a man at the distance of a mile and upwards. They scramble with astonishing agility among the inaccessible rocks; and when they descend, they will throw themselves down across a rock which is nearly perpendicular, and of thirty feet in height, without a single prop to support their feet. In descending, they strike

their

their feet three or four times against the rock, till they arrive at a proper resting-place below. The spring of their tendons is so great, that, when leaping about, one would imagine that they possessed wings instead of limbs.

None but a native could follow this daring trade, or preserve his footing on such dizzy heights. I need not add, that in those expeditions, the dogs always go with their masters; and those belonging to the friar were often of the party. Judge of the confidence my master reposed in my courage and activity, when he proposed that I should share in an employment of which he had not the resolution himself to partake. I will not describe the terrible agitation I suffered; but I had the prudence to conceal my fears, yet was not able to join in the sounds of joy which my companions expressed, as our undertaking commenced.

The ascending Mont Blanc was easy, compared with the dangers into which we

were now led. I was no longer able to suppress my terrors, and I expressed them, with my wish to return, by melancholy whinings, and every other means in my power. The chasseur soothed and encouraged me; nor did my companions despise me, for fears which were the natural result of a situation so new. But even those fears I was able, in time, to overcome; and at length I pursued my way with as much activity as my companions, although with inferior skill.

When not engaged in such bold adventures, we frolicked over the valleys of ice, and plunged into the hollows of snow. All this was of wonderful service to my constitution, which had, early in life, been weakened by indolence, and pampered by delicacies; and I now enjoyed the blessings which flow from temperance and exercise, in the valley of St. Gothard.

Here could I willingly have spent a life of retired happiness; for the season of summer also brought its pleasures, as then, the peasantry

santry bring the flocks and herds to the neighbouring mountains; which, affording a few months of pasturage, they make their cheese and butter for the winter, visiting the good friar on the Sabbath, and offering their thanks and praises to their Maker. The worthy pastor, in return, would often cheer their labours with his visits. His dogs went with him, and were always regaled with milk. But a circumstance entirely unexpected shortened our stay, and we began a journey, which few people, at such a season, ever thought of attempting. By means, of which I was not informed, a letter was sent to our worthy pastor, which told him of the dangerous illness of a beloved friend of his, and his earnest desire to see him. His residence was at an Abbey many leagues distant, and in such a season, the way was deemed impracticable; but he who could live twenty years in so dreary a spot for the good of his fellow-creatures, was not likely to shrink from any office of humanity.

humanity. My master resolved to share it with him; and, attended by the chasseur and all my friends of the valley, we began our journey.

To us hunters of the Alps it was by no means unpleasant; but to my master it must have been one of great hardship; for, after traversing rugged heights the whole day, we had no lodging but a cavern, or a hovel which had been raised by a summer farmer. We could take but few things with us; but we got some kind of supply from little shops, which, on account of the severity of the winter, the inhabitants are obliged to leave; but they put up parcels of tobacco, cheese, and such things as are not likely to be hurt by the weather, with the price marked on each article, which the relieved traveller never fails to deposit. Happy, honest people, where mutual confidence, and mutual benevolence, are so firmly established!

We finished our journey without accident,

dent, and arrived at a very noble abbey, the residence of a rich and numerous society. This also was secluded from the world, but far different from the solitary abode of Father Francis. Here the pious men, with their numerous servants, formed almost a little town; and some peasants, who rented lands of the abbey, had their little white-washed dwellings scattered about in this beautiful glen, in which cultivation and eternal spring seemed to reign; and yet it was bounded by snow-capt mountains, from whence the avalanches, which are vast masses of congealed snow, are suddenly precipitated, bringing destruction on the hapless traveller that may pass. And here it was that I heard of convents, where many of our own species had exhibited wonderful powers, in searching for those who were unhappily bewildered among those frightful places, taking with them refreshments, in a sort of basket suspended to their collars; but, as I never had the happiness of being intro-

duced to these useful friends of ours, I will not positively vouch for the fact, having been careful, in the reciting of my travels, most strictly to adhere to truth.

With the friends who accompanied me, and those which I found here, I spent my time very pleasantly; but I was sorry to see melancholy again visit my poor master, who would often quit the agreeable company at the abbey, to wander among the wilder boundaries of the vale. I also left my companions, to attend on him; and this brings me to the proudest period of my existence, when, like my noble friend on my right, I became the preserver of my master's life. I had remained a considerable way behind, foolishly employed in endeavouring to dislodge a mouse which had crept into a small cavity, when a tremendous noise, like that of thunder, assailed my ears. I looked fearfully towards the place. My dear master was no longer to be seen: he was buried beneath an avalanche. I ran to the spot. I endeavoured

to

to force my way through the snow, in vain. I howled in agony, then recollecting that this lamentation was useless, and that my own personal exertions were alike unavailing, I hastened towards the abbey, and, with the most forcible gestures, made them comprehend the misfortune which had happened. I led the way. I saw masters and servants all unite in removing the snow. I also added my feeble efforts, till at length my beloved benefactor was restored to me, but so much bruised, that he was confined to his room for several weeks. I never left him. I was now become a general favourite with every inhabitant of the valley; and I gained, by courage and fidelity, that love and respect which would have been denied to illustrious descent or mere personal attractions. The praises of such honest people afforded me greater gratification, than all the adulation which had been lavished on me by French courtiers and courtezans; and I hope I quitted Switzerland, a wiser and a better dog.

When

When the summer returned, my master took an affectionate leave of our friendly hosts, and we departed for imperial

ROME.

My master had spoken with such veneration of the arts, and the genius which once flourished in this country, that I thought even the animals must be superior to the rest of their tribe; and I reflected with shame on my own neglected education, and the frivolous amusements I had pursued in Paris. In this respect I was greatly mistaken, for I here found a race, weak and trifling, intriguing and revengeful; and so far from respecting the classical scenes which surrounded them, assignations were formed beneath triumphal arches; and places in which once was heard the public orator, now resounded with the noise of brawls. But this was generally confined to the low dogs of the streets. The higher ranks, with whom I associated,

associated, wore the semblance of ease, sprightliness, and good humour; and those of the race who have visited this country, have always been admired for elegance of form and activity. I also was caught by this pleasing exterior; and, with that unfortunate pliability of mind, entered into all their amusements. I caught also the passion of intrigue; and, forming an attachment for a beautiful but vicious female, was very near falling a sacrifice to the revenge of a rival. My eyes now opened to their deceitful dispositions, and I found safety only by keeping constantly with my master.

By following him in his rambles, I found also that man here was cruel and revengeful. It seemed there existed a weak and wicked law, that every murderer who could take refuge in a church, was safe from his pursuers; no one daring to seize him in so sacred an asylum. They had always friends to supply them with food, and, in time, to provide their escape.

My

My master was one evening intently surveying some painting, in an obscure part of the church, when one of those wretches, wrapped in a long cloak, with murder and revenge scowling on his dark countenance, glided by us. Even I shook with fear at the assassin's sight; and my master, casting towards him a look of horror, left the place. I pretend not to say that this disgusting circumstance hastened him away, but on the following day we took our leave of Rome.

Wearied by the scenes in which I had lately been engaged, I pursued the journey without interest, and entered

NAPLES,

with feelings very unlike those of my master. Yet here it seemed I was to acquire a name, attended with circumstances not very pleasing to myself. To some of my friends it may be necessary to relate, that near this city is a burning mountain,

from

from which, at certain seasons, showers of hot ashes, and streams of liquid fire descend.

Some hundred years since, a city was overwhelmed by it, and men, as well as dogs, destroyed, so that not a vestige of the town itself was to be seen. It was only a few years since, that part of this town was opened; and a way made into it, by which, with the aid of torches, the curious descend several hundred feet to view it. Unfortunately, my master and myself were among the number. Here habitations were left entire; the paintings on the walls, and even the signs of their trades, were still visible; furniture remained; even bread and other provisions were petrified, so as to resemble stone.

We entered the market-place: there no sound but that of our own footsteps was heard. Nothing could exceed the awful stillness of the place; my master felt it, and in observing some writing on a wall, where soldiers had been lodged, he seemed

to

to reflect on the years which had passed away since the hands which traced it had mouldered in the dust. He threw himself on a bench, and I rested at his feet. Wearied by my rambles, I fell asleep, but judge of my horror when I awoke, and found myself buried alive in this subterraneous city.

It was evident I had slept some hours, and was forsaken by my company. Means of escape, or of subsistence, I had none. A lingering death was before me; for it was seldom that travellers were permitted to visit it. I began to grope about; then I fancied myself entangled with the skeletons of men and animals. I threw myself on the ground, and exhausted myself first by barking, and then with howling; when, terrified by the dismal echo which the deserted walls returned, I lay in silent despair, spending a night of extreme horror. At length, a faint light glimmered on the distant walls, and I heard my own name pronounced by my dear master,

who,

who, on return of day, had again descended into this frightful place, to restore to light and life his grateful companion. A gentleman of the party laughed at the adventure, and said, many an antiquary, on our return, would envy Mungo the traveller, for having spent a night in Herculaneum. I confess I claim no merit in the affair, but was vulgar enough to exhibit great symptoms of joy on my release.

"An adventure still more alarming soon awaited me, and I had reason to deplore the gloomy taste of my master, which led him to such dark abodes; for his next visit was to a cavern a mile long, hollowed out of a mountain, and dark at mid-day. I thought of my late adventure, and returning to the entrance, determined to await in the open air his return.

"At a small distance I discovered a group of people, and, with an idle curiosity, I wanted to know what they were doing; but no sooner did I approach than

I was eagerly seized by a ferocious-looking fellow, and, from hearing a young gentleman remonstrate with them on the cruelty of the experiment, I learned that the cave at the entrance of which they stood, contained the property of making any animal which was thrown into it, expire in dreadful agonies. To prove this, I had been eagerly seized; but at the very instant I was about to be thrown into this horrible place, my master appeared and rescued me.

As I had determined never again to quit him for a moment, I soon after found myself in a large square, where a bull was baited. As it is a favourite amusement with one of my friends present, I will not call it inhuman sport; still, I cannot regret that increased refinement which has nearly banished it from among us. Great sagacity and courage were displayed, and I have no doubt that I might have contracted some valuable friendships with those heroes, had I not formed the resolution of making no more acquaintance so

long

long as I remained in the Italian states, where I experienced so much danger, vexation, and disgrace. My master's next visit was to

VENICE,

a town built in the sea; and here, for the first time, I experienced that listlessness of mind, that want of something to do, for which I have heard the English are so remarkable. I had no amusement but to lounge for hours in the window of our splendid apartment, to watch the dismal gondolas, which are a kind of boats covered with a black awning. No cheerful sound is heard, for there can be no foot-passengers; no rattling of carriages; no street parties of dogs or people; and I could have no exercise, but when taken by my master to St. Mark's Square, the only spot of land in the city; and this was always so much crowded, that, with all my care, I incessantly got under the feet

of the passengers. How joyfully did I hear the declaration of my master, to visit Spain. By entering into particulars of my journey to that kingdom, I fear to become tedious; suffice it, therefore, to say, that we took Malta and Sicily in our way; and that, at the latter place, I had the resolution to accompany my master to Mount Etna, and even to peep into the terrific crater, from which issue those streams of fire I have before described. But I have heard the inhabitants rejoice at this, for when it does not break out, it brings inevitable destruction, in the form of those most dreadful things called earthquakes. Such are the natural horrors to which this country is subject."

Old Keeper, exhausted by the labours of the day, now snored aloud; and the young Terrier, by his gentle barking, showed that he was dreaming of other things

things than ruined cities and burning mountains. Mungo had too much sense and politeness to wish to weary his visitors, he therefore thanked them for the honour of their attention, and hoped to be again favoured with their company on the following evening, when he would finish the recital of his adventures. After returning their thanks, the dogs all arose, shook their coats, and departed to their respective homes.

THE SECOND PART
OF
MUNGO'S TRAVELS.

THE following evening the same party again sociably assembled, all excepting the Bull-Dog, who preferred going with his friend the butcher to a boxing-match, rather than join a circle, where his favourite amusement was held in contempt. Mungo once more welcomed them to his fire-side, and, at their earnest request, he went on with his adventures.

"Elated by the character we had heard of the Spaniards, we entered their dominions with the highest satisfaction. But whatever virtues may belong to the higher ranks, I fear they do not descend to those of the lower order; for we heard of hordes of banditti, and we saw numbers

of

of crosses erected, to point out the places where murders had been committed. I passed on with fear and trembling, but fortunately we escaped all dangers.

"The inns, or posados as they are called, were not only extremely filthy, but so ill supplied with provisions, that we hastened on, as fast as possible, to the capital. Here I was introduced to Don Sancho, a grandee pointer of the first order. I confess I never beheld so majestic a form; but I had soon reason to suspect that I was indebted for the polite reception I received, rather to my own illustrious birth, than to that frank hospitality which we conceive to be the stranger's due.

"By way of amusing me as a visitor, I was taken with him into the field, although I had hinted that my education and pursuits were of a very different nature; but Don Sancho was conscious of his own brilliant talents, and wished, no doubt, to dazzle by his accomplishments. Unaccustomed to field sports myself, I pretend not

not to judge how he hunted, or how immovable he stood: my master pronounced it excellent, and I have no doubt that he merited those praises which have been lavished on his family. If he felt contempt for my ignorance, his politeness led him to conceal it; and finding I could neither partake of, nor enjoy his favourite sports, he remained at home with me, where, I confess, I became quite weary of reposing on velvet cushions, with great dons and donnas; for we seldom went out, excepting on a midnight visit to some female of distinction. Thus they imitate their masters, who with music serenade the fair object of their affections; and she is happy if she can peep at him through the lattice of her prison; for the manner in which ladies are confined, allows them but little more liberty than what a prisoner enjoys. The sounds which we uttered were not, perhaps, quite so harmonious to musical ears. Here is none of that social intercourse which prevails with us; none of

that

that friendly familiarity between dogs and men.

"I was glad, sometimes, to take a ramble with my master, and repose beneath hedges of myrtle and groves of oranges, whose sweets filled the air with fragrance. In thus rambling about, we often encountered flocks of those useful animals the Merino sheep, whose wool is so valuable. They were guarded by a number of dogs, who appeared very sagacious and active. I never wanted for family pride, and yet, so weary was I of the formal circle to which I had been introduced, that I would gladly have entered into some intimacy with these rustics; but I should have drawn on myself the resentment of my illustrious friends, who never mixed with their plebeian neighbours. In all countries which I have visited, I have remarked that dogs catch the manners of their masters, and we discovered that the Spaniards are too proud to be social, happy, or agreeable.

"Most

"Most happily, as I then thought, for me, my master met with a gentleman who was going to Constantinople, and proposed to accompany him. To visit that city had ever been the first wish of my heart. With the prospect of such happiness before me, I willingly encountered all the hardships of a sea voyage. 'And shall the proud Englishman, the enlightened Christian,' I exclaimed, 'presume to hold in contempt the ignorance, the bigotry, and the arbitrary laws of the Turk? No: they are the wisest, the most humane people on the earth.' Such glowing ideas were raised, by the information I had gained early in life, of their great love to our species. It is the only nation in the world where we are never persecuted, and where every puppy that opens its eyes on the light, instead of being condemned to the destructive pool, is raised with care, and cherished with kindness. I expected also to find an hospital for the sick, as I have heard there is, in some part of the world,

an

an asylum of that kind for cats; and surely we have higher claims on the generosity of man.

"Well, my friends, the voyage over, at length appeared, in all its glory, the city of

CONSTANTINOPLE.

"My master expressed his admiration at the beauty of its situation. With that I had nothing to do; but I was the first to leap into the boat which conducted us on shore, expecting to be welcomed by my fellow-animals, to their happy land. But it was not my fate to meet with any of them, and I attended my master to the city, which by no means answered to the idea of beauty which had been excited at a distance, as the streets were narrow and very dirty. To all this I paid but little attention, for I had thoughts of greater importance in my head; and, having no dread of insult or treachery in this favoured land, I marked the house where my

master

master took up his residence, and proceeded alone. A large party of dogs soon met my view, but Oh, how different their appearance! how different their employments! from what I had been taught to expect. Rough, ugly, and seemingly half-starved, they were scrambling, growling, and fighting about some filthy, putrid animal, which had been thrown on the dunghill. 'Well,' I cried, 'in every country there exists a low and vulgar class in society, of dogs as well as men, but I shall meet with some of the higher ranks presently; and I proceeded on my walk. Still, wherever I went I saw large parties, all apparently of the same condition. It was astonishing that the sight of a stranger, and one whose appearance was so respectable as mine, did not excite their curiosity, if not the courtesy due to a traveller. Determining, at length, to know and be known, I joined their company; but it was only to witness a bloody and most obstinate affray between two dogs of a larger kind. This

dreadful conflict, for I never witnessed one more brutish, was occasioned by a dispute about part of a dead horse, which the liberality of some great man had bestowed. It ended in one being maimed for life, and the conqueror, hardly in a better condition, looked for the bone of contention in vain. Some of the party had, in the mean time, dragged it away and devoured it. I now attempted to introduce myself, but they cast such a suspicious, such a longing eye towards my sleek sides, that, fearing they would turn cannibals, and devour their own species, I scampered away as fast as possible. I observed there was not the least variety in their persons: their coats were rough and coarse, and their features strongly resembled those of our Shepherd Dog; but I am convinced they have none of his vigilance, honesty, and courage."

Keeper wagged his tail, in acknowledgment of the compliment, and Mungo proceeded.

"Sickening with disappointment, and wondering

wondering from whence could proceed the false statement I had received of the enviable state of dog society in this country, I bent my steps towards the suburbs; where the noise of contention might not reach me, and where I could have leisure to arrange my thoughts, which were now in the wildest state of confusion. In a very retired spot, I saw a female nursing a very numerous litter of puppies. The charity of some person had bestowed on her a piece of matting, and allowed her the shelter of a shed. I accosted her, and congratulated her on the happiness she enjoyed of living in a country where she had the peculiar good fortune of being allowed to raise all her numerous progeny. With the aspect of despair, she regarded her own spare form and the miserable appearance of her young ones; and assured me, that, from wanting the power of affording them sustenance, she doubted even if she should be able to bring up two from the nine which now hung upon a starving

mother. Her nature was more gentle than that of any other I had seen, which, perhaps, might be softened by her present situation. I began, from her relation, to doubt the humanity of that Turkish law which forbids the destruction of our kind, without enforcing them to support those lives which their pity had spared.

"This is indeed a republic of dogs, but unlike republics in general; for its members are rapacious, unjust, and ferocious. To the younger part of my hearers it may be necessary to explain, that a republic means, a country, or large body of people, who have no king or governor, but are all of equal rank, each taking the command in turn.

"From this female, as I observed, I learned that no dogs are ever killed; but they have no other subsistence than a few bones thrown from the houses, and the carrion which is found in their filthy streets. Sometimes, from the careless hand of a child, for whom they are always on the watch,

watch, they snatch a scanty morsel. With such miserable resources as these, vast numbers of them perish; and, in the survivors, every amiable, every distinguished trait of our noble nature is extinct. Continual want hardens the heart, and destroys our best feelings; and I considered the wretched crowd at Constantinople, as hardly higher in the scale of existence, than the murderous tribe which I afterwards encountered in Africa.

"Disappointed and disconsolate, I returned to our lodging, and happy should I have been to have seen any cur following his master, or any thing which could give an idea of social intercourse or domestic comfort. After this, I need not say that I formed no intimacy in the Turkish empire, and avoided their filthy streets as much as possible. Had I sooner known the real character of the people, no such disappointments would have awaited me.

"They are the only nation on the earth who are proud of being celebrated for

murder. My master was assured, that a few years since, want, and in consequence of that, discontent also, prevailed in their army, which was numerous, and engaged in something of importance. A great man, whose disposition was well known, was desired to take the command. His first order was for large pits to be dug, and into those he threw the bodies of the soldiers, who were strangled on the slightest occasions. In three months he put to death thirty thousand, and was praised for such an expedient to restore order and plenty. This anecdote is well authenticated. I will relate another equally so, to show with what cool indifference they regard the lives of their fellow-creatures. My master and another gentleman paid a visit to the vizier, who is the greatest man in the kingdom next to the grand seignior, for so their sovereign is termed. Well, their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of an officer, who whispered the vizier. He merely waved his hand in a particular

particular kind of manner, and, resuming his smile, went on as before with the conversation. When the gentlemen had finished their visit and departed, they saw nine human heads placed on the outer gate, which explained the meaning of the sign the vizier had used. To this I must add the horrible practice of smothering, as soon as it is born, every male infant whose mother is sister or daughter to the grand seignior. I have now shown how unmerited is that praise, which the Turks receive from the establishment of one law respecting our species; since those who will not show mercy to their fellow-creatures, can never in reality do it to any animal.

"I was rejoiced to leave this land, over which Christianity has never shed her divine beams; for I am assured, my friends, that it is to the mild religion of the English that we are so much indebted for the blessings we enjoy, in our dependance on them. How heartily did I rejoice when our sails were spread, and these hated shores

shores receded from my view. I rejoiced, although my master had formed the daring scheme of traversing the wild and terrific regions of AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN.

"This place I understand to be one of great consequence, and we reached it without accident. I could not promise myself much pleasure in this visit, when I found that the inhabitants were most of them Dutch merchants. I had before met with some of these people in my travels, who are so bent on getting money, that they have no liberality even towards our race; who, in many places belonging to them, are made to carry loads, or drag carts to market, with many other servile employments. I think we are never more properly employed, than when guarding the property of our masters, or sharing their amusements, by being the companions of their walks and rides. We certainly were never formed for domestic

mestic drudgery, and I have often regretted, that custom should have authorized the office which poor Mopsey fills; but I am happy to find that this also is nearly abolished. But to return to my story: it may be supposed that with such notions I avoided forming any acquaintance with these traders. Had I not made this resolution, I might have been betrayed into some horrible and digusting scenes; for I have been assured that they often associate with wolves and tigers beneath the covert of the night, to devour the filth and offal, which the people who supply the markets, leave in the outskirts of the town.

"Nothing I had ever witnessed astonished me so much as that vast bird the ostrich, which I have often seen trotting, (for it has more the motion of a horse than a bird,) not only in the neighbouring fields, but in the town itself. It was as tall as a man on horseback; and its eggs, which contain more than a quart, are excellent: they

they have afforded me some delicious meals.

"I do not think that the people of Cape Town could be more agreeable to my master than to myself, for he soon formed the resolution of joining a party of travellers, whose motives for so dangerous a journey I did not hear explained. Before I quit this place, I must confess that the love of money had not hardened every heart in the colony; for I can repeat an anecdote so replete with courage and humanity, that I do not think it could have been exceeded even by one of us. A vessel had been wrecked, and the few who had been preserved from the waves, were seen clinging to different parts of the wreck. The sea ran mountains high, so that no boat could venture to their assistance. A planter, that was a farmer of the colony, rode to the shore, to view this melancholy scene. His heart was melted at the sight of the unhappy sailors; and, knowing the bold spirit of his horse, and

his

his particular excellence as a swimmer, he determined to make a desperate effort for their deliverance. He alighted, and blew a little brandy into his horse's nostrils, when again seating himself firmly on the saddle, he instantly rushed into the midst of the breakers. At first both disappeared, but it was not long before they floated on the surface and swam to the wreck; when, taking with him two men, each of whom held by one of his boots, he brought them safe on shore. This perilous experiment he repeated seven times, and saved fourteen lives; but on his return the eighth time, his horse being much fatigued, and meeting with a formidable wave, he lost his balance, and was overwhelmed in an instant. The horse swam safe to land, but his gallant rider was seen no more.

"Well, my friends," continued Mungo, "and what honours do you think the great men of the colony paid to the memory of their heroic countryman? Did they raise a statue

a statue to him? No; but they refused to his son the profits of a small place which his noble-hearted father had enjoyed.

"My master now experienced a most agreeable surprise, in the arrival of one of the good fathers on whose peaceful abode we had so long sojourned in Switzerland. He felt for the uninstructed in every part of the world; and, anxious to promote the eternal happiness, and to remove the dark ignorance of the poor Hottentot, he was now going on a sacred mission to these rude, uncultivated beings. He therefore joined our party, and we began our journey of dangers and perils into the interior of Africa.

"We travelled in waggons, covered with sail-cloth and drawn by oxen. No sooner had the sun set, than the howling wolf and the yelping jackal began their hideous cries, and appeared at no great distance from us. It was midnight before we reached a solitary habitation,

and

and at the dawn we again pursued our journey through this fearful country.

"The baboons, from their dens in the sides of the mountains, laughed, screamed, and uttered such horrible noises, as created a sensation of surprise and horror. We soon after saw, basking in the sun on the sides of a river, a troop of four or five hundred of these large black baboons, who quitted the place with reluctance, grumbling and howling as they scrambled up the rock. The scenes which now presented themselves to my view, were so full of terror, so unlike every thing I had before experienced, that the courage and hardihood I had acquired in Switzerland, appeared to be again entirely lost. I lay for whole days on the waggon, straining my eyes in search of the vast monsters which inhabit this country, or listening to the hideous cries as before described; whilst my more courageous master ventured to range beyond the waggons with his gun, in pursuit of the curious birds of the coun-

try, the white pelican and the red flamingo. The latter is beautiful beyond my powers of description. The body is not larger than that of a goose; but its neck and legs are of such an extraordinary length, that when it stands erect it is upwards of six feet in height. The body is of a beautiful scarlet. They are generally found in flocks, and when seen at a distance they look like a regiment of soldiers. They were once tame and gentle, and easily approached; but having fallen beneath the gun of the fowler, they have all an aversion to man, and, when aware of their danger, they utter a noise not unlike the sound of a trumpet.

"Stupified as my senses were with daily danger, yet my curiosity and admiration were excited by the singular powers of the moroc. It is not much larger than a sparrow; but it has the peculiar faculty of discovering and pointing out to man the nests of wild bees. It is extremely fond of honey, and the morning and evening are

its

its principal meal times. It cries cherr, cherr, cherr, to excite the attention of the people, who then repair to the place from whence the sound proceeds. The bird all the time continually repeating its cry of cherr, cherr, flies on slowly towards the place: it then sits in silence on a neighbouring tree, whilst those who are thus enabled to plunder the nest, always leave a portion for the bird who has pointed it out to them.

"Thus, for a time, my days passed without pleasure; my nights without repose. Yet, at the house of the Dutch planter, I must confess that the stranger and the friend are received with equal hospitality.

"Luxury had often been the companion of my travels, and if I had none of it in Switzerland, I had, at least, comfort and cleanliness; but of these the Dutch planter has no idea. His house affords a shelter for scorpions and spiders, and his filthy floor swarms with insects, which allow no respite to the tired traveller; but his table is

loaded with mutton swimming in fat. Yet even this degree of civilized society we were now to quit, and enter those wild regions inhabited by the Hottentot alone.

"My master quitted the caravan of the traveller with whom we had before journied, and, with our worthy friend the priest, and another rambler, we began our new route. I must now go on foot, and, for my safety, trust to my own courage and my master's care.

"Some of you, my friends, may perhaps ask me what is a Hottentot? Why, he is a man, if a creature so filthy and so indolent deserves to be called one. In many parts they go entirely naked; and when they are clothed, it is merely with the skin of a sheep or some other animal, in the state in which it is taken off; and their bodies are anointed with grease, which is said to be necessary in a country so warm and so infested with insects. I only know, that to me both the sight and the smell were truly disgusting. I understand

stand they are a quiet, honest people; but entirely destitute of that courage we so much admire in man. Courage is, indeed, that noble distinction of nature which man so proudly shares with us; and yet, perhaps, there was no period in my existence in which I had less reason to boast of this virtue, than at this part of my travels. But let the novelty of my situation plead my excuse. Sometimes meeting a troop of several hundred of those gigantic creatures, the elephant; sometimes encountering the fiery eye and bristling mane of the royal lion; then shrinking from the gaunt wolf, the hungry tiger, the untameable hyæna, and the disgusting baboon. The terror they excited was even light, compared with what I felt at troops of wild dogs, which hunt in packs, devouring man and beast—more rapacious, more fierce than any other creature. Vexation, perhaps, was blended with the sensation of terror, on reflecting that any of our boasted race should become so self-degraded.

Let this reconcile us to our dependance on man, and to those hardships of a strict education, to which many of us are obliged to submit.

"We soon after reached a place where some workmen, whose benevolent designs were similar to those of our good father, had taken up their abode. Here, foregoing all the comforts of civilized society, they had established themselves in regions so dreadful, with no other view but the exalted one of teaching the poor Hottentot the useful arts of life; and, above all, instructing him in those duties of religion, which I understand to be that distinction which raises man above our animal tribe. Our venerable companion was assured that if he went further, he would find the name of Christian, and the declaration of his sacred mission, the passport of his murder. Here, then, for the present, he was prevailed on to remain, to consult and determine how far, and with what hope of success,

success, his holy intention might be put into practice.

"After taking leave of our respectable friends, my master presented me with a collar surrounded with spikes, to guard me, in some degree, from the attacks of any ferocious animal. We now began to penetrate into the interior of the country, where dangers and hardships every day awaited us; and misery, such as I had never before endured, it was now my fate to encounter. Money became useless; and we were indebted for subsistence to the uncertain charity of the people, who sometimes allowed us to sleep in their huts, with the skin of some animal for a covering; but oftener were we thrust into a hovel with the goats, where the heat and stench were intolerable; and the butts, from the horns of the rude animals, laid me nearly dead at my master's feet.

"Sometimes we were obliged to eat the flesh of wolves, although we never failed to recoil at this loathsome food. Yet we often

often regaled on that of the tiger and the elephant, which we found very palatable. Ostrich eggs, as I said before, were great luxuries; and we also met with the land tortoise. One day, I recollect, when we had made a large fire and dressed one of them, and were preparing to make a delicious repast, being nearly in a starving state, our meal was disputed by an enormous serpent, several yards long, which approached close to the fire at which we were sitting. I need not say that we left him the undisputed master of the feast, making our retreat as soon as possible. That night we rested on a tree, if rest it might be called, my master kindly supporting me in his arms; but we never closed our eyes, from the hideous howlings of the animals, who on all sides surrounded us. We feared that a troop of elephants would advance, for, although less ferocious than any other creature, yet such is their mighty strength, that they will often, by twisting their enormous trunks round

a tree,

a tree, tear it from the roots, to feed on the branches.

"We now always endeavoured to reach some village, and herd with the goats, rather than pass such fearful nights; for when not spent in a tree, we were obliged to light up large fires to keep off the wild beasts, who would even then approach very near us.

"For the few comforts we experienced from the inhabitants, I found we were indebted to my worthy master, who, patient under hardships, active and ingenious, gained the good offices of the people; making from wood, little articles of furniture for the women; spears for the men; and teaching them new methods of dressing their food; with many other little arts of life, which he was enabled to do by means of the interpreter which he brought from Cape Town. But miserable indeed was the situation of a young gentleman who accompanied us; who, I believe, expected a table of delicacies to be spread in a desert:

a desert: so much was he disgusted with the coarse fare now allotted us. He had heard of the various animals and birds of Africa; and, I suppose, thought he could pursue his game with the same ease and safety as he could sport on his own manor. I discovered that a mere gentleman, that is, one who thinks his fortune privileges him to be indolent and ignorant, is the most useless of all creatures. It is in Africa that he finds his proper level. A blacksmith or a carpenter might rise to be a great man, whilst the gentleman would most likely lose his life, as a being useless to himself and to others.

"Our situation was soon much improved by an accidental meeting with a celebrated traveller, who, having visited this country before, was prepared with every thing which might be useful in such hazardous expeditions. He had not only a proper number of native attendants, but carried with him utensils for cooking, and many other little comforts. He was also provided

vided with proper presents for the people; and whilst the women decorated their sheep-skin aprons with beads and brass buttons, my master was pleased on observing that the men always chose hatchets and articles of iron. It was necessary to conceal these treasures as much as possible, lest a wish to possess the whole might tempt the uncultivated Hottentot to the destruction of the traveller. This gentleman was continually shooting or hunting, and as he was pleased to take a great regard for me, I always attended him in his excursions. I recollect his expressing great pleasure at the manner in which the natives destroyed an enormous tiger. When this creature approached, some began by throwing javelins at him; and another stood by with a spear in his right hand; on his left was a piece of elephant's hide. Undismayed by the rage of the ferocious animal, he thrust his hand, wrapped up in the hide, into his throat, at the same time he pierced him with the spear he held in

the

the other hand; and his companions then assisted to dispatch him.

"With this traveller I was permitted the honour of assisting to hunt that enormous and unwieldy creature the hippopotamus, which, though partly living in the water, feeds on grass. Sometimes, when attacked, he will sink boats by biting vast pieces out of their sides; but I fancy he is very harmless when unmolested. As we approached the river, we heard them blowing and snorting, as loud as the torrent which roared among the rocks. I found this was not the time to attack them, but to wait the moment when they came out to feed, and to wound them on the knee-joint, to prevent their reaching the water before they are dispatched; which is not easily done, as their skin is in some parts two inches thick. Night had fallen before we prepared for the adventure. Every thing was still: we no longer heard the loud blowing of the animal, and we began to despair of success. The stillness had

had so long prevailed, that our Hottentot hunters had fallen asleep, and I confess that I also followed their example; when, in an instant, I was awakened by such a violent rushing of the water, that I supposed it was a sudden overflow of the river, and that I was about to be washed away with the torrent. I shook my wet coat, and hastened forwards; but what was my astonishment to find that this was occasioned by the hippopotamus dashing from the river, and passing so near, that it was wonderful he had not killed me with his enormous foot. This animal escaped us, but the next night we were so fortunate as to kill one, which was upwards of ten feet in length, and seven in circumference. The Hottentots feasted on the flesh, but we Europeans were disgusted with it.

"Here also I saw subdued, by the strength and skill of man, the vast rhinoceros, whose skin, resembling a coat of mail, is said to flatten bullets of lead. Its nose is

armed with a solid horn, three feet in length, which renders it the terror even of the tiger; for such is its strength, that I have heard it will with this lift up a bull, as it would a foot-ball; but, except when provoked, it is neither fierce nor dangerous. A writer, whose veracity I can never doubt, asserts that one which was brought from Bengal to England, cost a thousand pounds for his passage and food. He had every day, at three meals, seven pounds of rice mixed with three pounds of sugar; besides hay and green plants. When they are enraged, they throw up the earth with their horn, and furiously toss the dirt and stones to a vast distance. He is not easily killed; and it is generally by cutting the tendons of the heel, that he falls beneath the sword of the hunter. But this large creature has a formidable enemy in a small fly, which would in a short time subdue him, but for a stratagem which he practises. In the night, when the fly is at rest, the rhinoceros chooses a

convenient place, and then rolling himself in the mud, clothes himself in a kind of case, which defends him the following day; but when it cracks and falls off, he is again exposed to the fly; the itching and pain which follow, occasion him to rub himself against the roughest trees he can find. He enjoys this so much, and grunts so loud, that his noise is heard to a great distance; this guides the hunter, who steals softly, and wounds him with a javelin in the belly, where the wound is mortal.

"But of all the monstrous creatures which this terrible country produces, none frightened me more than the buffalo, who is as savage as he is large and strong. The body and limbs are very thick and muscular; he is above eight feet long, and six in height. The head hangs down, and bears a most fierce and malevolent aspect. It is not unusual to see two hundred of them in a herd. They frequently conceal themselves among the trees, and there stand lurking till some unfortunate

passenger comes by, when the animal at once rushes out and attacks the traveller, who has no chance to escape. Flight is of no avail; he is speedily overtaken by the furious beast, who, not content with throwing him down and killing him, stands over him even for a long time afterwards, trampling him with his hoofs, and crushing him with his knees; and not only mangles and tears the body to pieces with his horns and teeth, but likewise strips off the skin by licking it with his tongue.

"I must now speak of the elephant, who is often decoyed into the power of man, by means of females of his own species, who are trained to that purpose. I should have been sorry to have witnessed the subjection of this noble animal, who is said, in point of intellect, to resemble man more than any other. I should not, perhaps, go too far if I said, that in courage, forbearance, and generosity, they are often superior. I will, my friends, for your amusement, relate a few anecdotes of this most

most extraordinary creature, who, you no doubt know, is the largest of all that has breath. They generally march in troops; the oldest keeping first, the next in age bringing up the rear, and the young and the feeble are placed in the middle. When a family removes from place to place, the largest tusked males, who are at the head, are the first to pass a river. On arriving at the opposite bank, they try if the landing-place is safe; if it is, they give a signal with their trunks, on which another part of the old elephants swim over: the little ones then follow, holding one another by locking their trunks together; and the rest of the old ones then bring up the rear. Great skill, tenderness, and perseverance, are all requisite to tame and train an elephant; but they at length become extremely gentle and docile. They seldom escape to their old haunts; but the following anecdote of one having done so, is worth recording. It was a female, who broke loose from her keeper, and escaped

to the woods. The man was supposed to have sold her; his wife and children were therefore taken for slaves, and he condemned to work on the roads. Twelve years afterwards, this man was sent into the country to assist in catching wild elephants. He fancied that he saw his long-lost elephant in a group before him. He was determined to go up to it; nor could the strongest representations of the danger he ran, dissuade him from it. When he approached the creature, she knew him, giving him three salutes by waving her trunk in the air; then knelt down, and received him on her back. She brought with her three young ones, which she had had in her absence. The keeper regained his character; and as a reward for his sufferings and his intrepidity, had an annuity for his life. This elephant was afterwards the property of Governor Hastings, who now lives at Dalesford in Oxfordshire.

"An elephant will do more work than six horses,

horses, but he requires much care and good food. He is fed with rice, and will eat a hundred weight a day. Besides fresh water to cool him, his daily consumption of water has been calculated at forty-five gallons.

"And such," continued Mungo, "is the exalted opinion I entertain of this noble animal, that I have no doubt of the truth of the following anecdote. At a town in the east, such a dreadful distemper prevailed, that the entrance was filled with the dead and the dying. A prince was about to enter on his elephant, and refused to wait for the bodies to be removed; the animal, however, without appearing to slacken his pace, assisted them with his trunk; removed some, raised others on their feet, and stepped so cautiously, that not one was hurt. An Asiatic prince was deaf to the cries of nature, while the heart of the beast relented; he, more worthy than his rider to elevate his front towards the heavens, heard and obeyed the gentle impulse.

"I cannot

"I cannot close this short account of the prodigious creatures I encountered in this country, without speaking of the royal lion, the most bold and majestic of all; whose countenance exhibits a picture of terrific grandeur, which no words can describe. Deeply is this impressed on my remembrance; for one day, as I was reposing quietly at the foot of a rock, a lion, springing over my insignificant body, seized a heifer which was lying a few yards from me; and although the legs of the animal dragged on the ground, he carried it off with the same ease as a cat would a rat. Such is his prodigious strength, that a single stroke of his paw is sufficient to break the back of a horse; and one sweep with his tail will throw a strong man to the ground. The roaring of the lion, when in quest of prey, is like the sound of distant thunder; and, re-echoed by the rocks and mountains, terrifies the whole race of animals and puts them all to a sudden flight.

"A Mr.

"A Mr. Chenier furnished my master with a very curious anecdote. A hunter had proceeded far into a forest, when he met with two lion whelps. He took out his breakfast, and gave them a part. The lioness approached, unperceived by the man, so that he had not time, or perhaps wanted courage, to take up his gun. After looking some time at him, as he was feasting her young, she went away, and soon after returned, bearing a sheep, which she laid at his feet. The huntsman, thus becoming one of the family, skinned the sheep, and, making a fire, roasted it. The lion, in his turn, came also; and, as if respecting the rights of hospitality, showed no tokens of ferocity. They conducted the huntsman safely out of the forest, who made a resolution never again to kill any of those animals, whose generosity he had so fully proved.

"This formidable creature, if taken young, is not only easily tamed, but will become as domestic as one of us. He is

generous

generous and grateful; attached to those who take care of him, and has been known to recognise them after an absence of many years; and even if their ferocity returns, it is never exerted against their benefactors. When he is enraged, or in want of food, he erects and shakes his mane, and beats his tail with violence against his back and sides. In this state it is certain death to those who happen to approach him; but when his mane and his tail are at rest, travellers may pass him with great safety. Of all brute animals, their favourite food is the horse; but the most delicious repast they can enjoy is a Hottentot. They have even been known to single one out from a large company of Dutchmen: most likely because they are not encumbered with clothes, and attracted, perhaps, by the grease with which their bodies are smeared. But I have a striking instance with what persevering patience one of them waited to regale himself on one of those unfortunate fellows.

He

He was driving his master's cattle into a pool of water, enclosed between two rocks, when he saw a lion couching in the midst of the pool. Terrified at the unexpected sight of such a beast, that fixed its eyes upon him, he instantly ran away. The lion broke through the herd, making directly after the Hottentot; who, on turning round, and seeing the monster had singled him out, breathless, and half dead with fear, scrambled up one of the aloe trees, in the trunk of which, fortunately, some steps had been cut to get at the bird's nests which the branches contained. At the same instant the lion made a spring at him; but missing his aim, fell upon the ground. In surly silence he walked round the tree, casting, at times, a dreadful look towards the poor Hottentot, who had crept behind the nests. It may be proper to explain, that these nests belong to small birds; who, forming a society, construct their nests in one clump, and under one cover. One of these clumps of nests will

extend

extend to a space of ten yards, and contain several hundred of inhabitants. It was under the cover of one of these, that the Hottentot screened himself from the sight of the lion. Having remained silent and motionless for some time, he ventured to peep over the side of the nest, hoping that the lion had taken his departure: when, to his great terror and astonishment, his eyes met those of the animal, which seemed to flash fire at him. In short, the lion laid himself down at the foot of the tree, and did not move for four and twenty hours. At the end of that time, becoming parched with thirst, he went to a spring at some distance, to drink. The Hottentot now ventured to descend, and scampered off home, which was not more than a mile distant, as fast as he could, where he arrived in safety. The perseverance of the lion was such, that he returned to the tree, and finding him gone, hunted him by the scent to within three hundred yards of the house.

house. For this interesting anecdote, as well as for much other pleasing information, I am indebted to Mr. Bingley; but on such subjects I shall no longer dwell, since those who have intellect enough to listen to my adventures, are equally capable of perusing the works of this gentleman; and I will no further anticipate the pleasure they will derive from the perusal of his Animal Biography.

"I have now only to relate two adventures, which had nearly terminated my existence, and prevented me the honour which I now enjoy—that of describing my travels to my friends. With the few of our species whom I met in the house of the planter, or the hut of the Hottentot, I avoided all intercourse; so much disgust did I feel at their rude and filthy manners. Still, in the weariness of solitude, one is too often tempted to associate with low company; and I was, at length, induced to visit at a house where, I confess, I was hospitably invited to partake of a dinner

of sheep's entrails. I declined this; but as we were sitting in the open air, and several domestic animals near us, I heard at some distance a singular kind of noise, but I could see nothing; yet, dreadful was the fear expressed by every living creature around me. A squirrel, who was confined by a long chain, fell from his perch in convulsions; whilst the other animals, as if wanting the power to move, awaited the unseen enemy, with hair, bristles, and feathers erect. I, with that courage which could flow from ignorance alone, rushed onwards; but on approaching a plat of tall reeds, I observed, lying among them, that most dreadful of all reptiles the rattle-snake. He lay without motion; his glaring eyes were fixed on me; his monstrous jaws, extended, seemed the horrible den for my destruction. I tried to retreat—the power to move was denied me. I tried to express my situation by my cries; but my voice had lost its utterance. I became dreadfully convulsed, and without the

power

power of moving my eyes from those of the monster. At the very moment I was expiring, a Hottentot drew near with a forked stick: with this he fixed the head of the snake to the ground; and giving him a piece of leather to bite, drew out his poisonous fangs. In the mean time, my good master had heard of the adventure, and taking me in his arms, endeavoured to sooth me. My agitation, after some time, subsided; and I found the creature had been cut in pieces and cooked, as a feast for the people. Even my master partook of it, and declared it to be as white and delicate as veal. I find many writers have disputed about this creature, some attributing to it the power of fascinating with its eyes, so that nothing could escape from it. Nay, animals have been seen to rush into its extended jaws. Happy should I be, could I satisfy naturalists on this subject. I can myself have little doubt that all this is occasioned by terror; and even the circumstance of the

creature rushing into its throat, must proceed from losing all power of knowing where destruction lies.

"From this period I avoided the covert of the woods and rushy fens; but I was one day basking on an open plain, when I saw a bird of an immense size, which I afterwards understood was of the vulture or eagle kind. It sailed over my head, and the motion was so sublime, that I surveyed it with delight, unmixed with fear; for I had seen the ostrich, the largest of the feathered race, very quietly let boys mount their backs, and trot away like an English poney. The creature now hovering over me was of a more rapacious tribe. He was also a devourer of serpents: his strength, therefore, must have been prodigious. Unhappily, none of the favourite reptiles were in sight, and, descending in an instant, he fixed his horrid talons in me, and bore me away. The height to which he soared, took from me all power of making myself heard, and I became senseless;

senseless; but from this I was awakened by a violent explosion, which proceeded from the gun of our fellow-traveller, who took this desperate method of relieving me, hoping my enemy might fall and I escape. So it proved; but I was so much bruised by the fall, and so dreadfully hurt by the claws which penetrated my sides, that little hope was entertained of my recovery. At the request of a humane female Hottentot, my master consigned me to her care. She rubbed my body over with ointment, dosed me with dried tiger's blood, and laid me on a sheep-skin bed. To the skill and tenderness of my Hottentot nurse, I owed my recovery; and my master gave her my collar, which she (quite delighted with the present) converted into an ornament for her person.

"And thus," continued Mungo, "terminated my adventures in Africa; a country teeming with such prodigious creatures, that one must feel the most awful admira-

tion in contemplating the immensity of that Power which could produce them.

"Home, and all its comforts, were once more before me, and with such prospects in view, I heeded not the perils and pains of a long sea voyage; but its tediousness was sweetened by a circumstance very unexpected. My master met with a gentleman on board, whose disposition and manners were similar to his own. He too had been a traveller, and in still wilder regions than those we had traversed. He also was attended by a favourite dog, of the Newfoundland kind; and my master declared that Rear Admiral Neptune, as he was termed, was the finest creature he had ever seen. He was indeed a noble animal, and beneath this large and grand form, was a heart and manners gentle as a ladies' spaniel; and yet, such was his courage and strength, that he would plunge into the sea and attack the mighty whale in her native deep. Before I knew him, I did not suppose that usefulness and dignity could

could be so united; for he assured me that in his youth, and in his own country, he had often been employed in drawing vast weights of timber, and generally without the attendance of his master. But he was far better pleased to accompany him in his voyages, and contend with the monsters of the deep.

"With his present master he had been to Kamtschatka, a country where the inhabitants employ large dogs to draw carriages, called sledges, over the snow and ice; for it is a very cold country. In the few months of summer, they are allowed to have their liberty, and range where they like; but they have little to subsist on, excepting the fish which is thrown on shore, and which, indeed, is the principal food of the people themselves. These animals, I fear, are not much attached to their masters, nor to the employment to which, through a long winter, they are destined, as they howl most piteously when first fastened to the sledges.

"It

"It might afford you some amusement, to describe the singular mode of life of those who inhabit the northern regions; but my master has hinted some intention of visiting them, and as age has not yet incapacitated me from attending him, I may once more, in this spot, have the happiness of relating future adventures. Yet, I will impart some of the information gained from my friend Neptune. He assured me that in the kingdom of China there are dog-butchers, and shambles for selling the flesh. In Canton there is a street solely for that purpose; and, what adds another proof to the discernment of our race, no sooner does one of the butchers appear, than every dog is in pursuit of him, as of their common enemy. I understand, also, that along the coast of Guinea our flesh is so much esteemed, that a negro would give a cow for one of us; and they have their dog-feasts, the same as the English have theirs of venison.

"But as this was not very pleasing information

information for one who had further travels in view, I will proceed to the very interesting account he gave me of a tribe of our kind, which I think have been hitherto unknown to us. They have their settlement in a part of the West Indies, belonging to the Spaniards, and appear to resemble our blood-hounds of former times. They are generally sent out in pursuit of slaves, who have fled to the woods from their inhuman masters. They never kill the object they pursue, unless resisted, but bark at him till he stops; and then, couching near him, terrify him with a ferocious growling, till the master comes up. They are of the size of a large hound, with ears erect and cropped at the point; their skin very hard, their whole form of prodigious strength, and their activity no being on earth can elude. All this is the effect of education; for, previously to being trained, they will fasten on the throat of their object, and never quit their hold till cut in two. They are dependant on their masters,

ters, who, like my old Swiss companions, are called chasseurs; and their education is most strict, as they are at first beaten unmercifully, and they are never unchained or unmuzzled, but for attack. The chasseur and his dogs are inseparable; and the former is also of a singular race. They are a hardy, robust, desperate set of men; but honest and faithful, and so temperate, that a few ounces of salt, and the vegetables of the woods, will support them for months; and they drink nothing stronger than water. It seems, that on account of some war with the native inhabitants of that country, the British government had thought proper to call in the assistance of these dogs to subdue them. My friend Neptune was one of the party who went to fetch them, and his account of the voyage was interesting. In a violent storm some of the untrained dogs got loose, and fastened on the cattle which were on board. The bellowing of these poor animals, the howling of the dogs, and the skrieks of the Spaniards,

Spaniards, conspired, with the darkness of the night, to render the scene most horrible; and such was the terror their appearance excited, when they landed, that, as they passed through the town, the streets were cleared, every door was barred, and the people surveyed them, fearfully, from their windows."

During the latter part of this discourse, Cæsar had arisen from the ground. He paced the room with angry steps, and expressed his disapprobation by a surly growl. He then came forward, and loudly condemned the conduct of Neptune, for giving a sanction, by his presence, to the excesses of those tyrants who appeared doomed to be the destruction of the helpless part of the human race, who were thus compelled to fly to woods and wilds, from the cruelty of their fellow man. He detested the very name of slavery, and he trusted it was held in equal abhorrence by all who had sense to feel the duties of humanity. And why were we not content

with

with the riches of our own country? Why were we to compel the poor Indian to give us his? At least, he flattered himself that the noble race of dogs would scorn to enter into schemes of ambitious iniquity. He trusted he was not wanting in British courage; and would, to his last drop of blood, defend his own rights and privileges. We were all frail, and had our sudden starts of intemperate passion; and perhaps he ought to be ashamed to confess that he had, in his time, been engaged in many street broils, and even set battles. But he had heard that men could sit down and deliberately plan the destruction of thousands, merely for the possession of a tract of country, which was neither necessary to their safety nor their comfort. He was sick of war, and he longed for the time when men and animals should alike repose in peace together.

Mungo, as a dog who had seen the world, was himself a politician, and his illustrious family had determined his party; yet,

yet, always polite, and never losing sight of the rights of hospitality, instead of replying to this rough language, he applyed himself to Bob for his opinion of the affair. He, with his accustomed frankness, professed that he agreed with his honest friend Cæsar; and thought that dogs had no right to interfere with the quarrels of men; and however he might admire the astonishing sagacity of the blood-hound, the name was terrific, and he by no means regretted that the race was now nearly extinct amongst us.

His opinion was listened to with deference and respect, since his courage, his judgment, and his experience, were so well known.

Speedwell, a greyhound of ancient family, and who enjoyed most extensive rights of manor, seeing the conversation had taken a political turn, delivered his sentiments by praising our game laws, which, he said, were the wisest which had ever been framed;—but for them there would

have been no distinction in the field: then the farmer's and the shepherd's cur might have had equal power with those who were lords of acres. The surly growl of Cæsar was again heard, and old Keeper erected his ears with passion. The conciliating voice of Bob once more checked the rising tumult. He said, nobody respected more than he did, the character of a country dog, and he loved to see him in the enjoyment of those rural sports his native fields afforded; but he thought the gifts of Nature ought to be more in common, and it certainly did seem hard that the farmer should not be allowed a share of those creatures which his own corn had fed. Yet, after all, it must be remembered, that this industrious class had sufficient employments of their own for every season; it was, therefore, only the idle few amongst them who were anxious for this amusement. It was not worth their while to dispute whether that law, or another which imposed a tax on their own species, was

founded in justice or not. They could have nothing to do with the political views of men, either abroad or at home; and he must desire to remind them, that they had assembled, not to dispute, but to listen to the travels of their friend Mungo, who, he hoped would, without further delay, favour them with the sequel.

"I have little further to add, my good neighbours," replied Mungo, "for this voyage was my last; and it was rendered agreeable by the pleasant manners and good sense of my friend Neptune, who, as a proof of his confidence, consigned his son to my care, during his excursion to the continent. This promising puppy is now under my protection, and I should have introduced him to the present company, had I not pre-determined that it should consist of English born alone. My experience has been great, and my hardships many; but they have had their use; for they have taught me, that he who would travel, with advantage to himself

and to others, must not pride himself on illustrious birth and accomplishments, for they will avail him but little beyond the circle of his own friends. But he must be temperate in his own pleasures, courageous in moments of danger, and benevolent and active in his services to others.

"In the course of my long wanderings, I have witnessed the polished manners of France and Italy, the bold freedom of the Swiss, the haughty independance of the Spaniard, the fatal bigotry of the Turk, and the savage grandeur of Africa; yet, after all, my friends, be assured that England, highly-favoured England, is the happiest abode for dogs, as well as men!"

The company then departed, with many compliments; expressing themselves both instructed and entertained by the adventures of *Mungo the Little Traveller*.

THE END.

BOOKS FOR YOUTH,

PUBLISHED BY

DARTON, HARVEY, & DARTON,

No. 55, Gracechurch-Street,

LONDON.

ORIGINAL POEMS, for Infant Minds, by several young Persons. Two Vols. Price 3*s.* half-bound.

"We have seldom seen a book, the title of which has so well corresponded with the contents. The poetry is very superior to what is usually found in books of this kind, and the moral tendency of the whole is excellent."——*Imperial Review.*

RHYMES for the NURSERY, by the Authors of Original Poems. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* half bound.

"We have not room for extracts, or could convince our readers that the writers of these 'Rhymes,' have better claims to the title of poets, than many who arrogate to themselves that high appellation."
Critical Review.

HYMNS for INFANTS, by the Authors of Original Poems. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* half bound.

RURAL SCENES; or a Peep into the Country, for good Children; illustrated by nearly One Hundred Cuts, with appropriate descriptions in Prose and Verse. By the Authors of Original Poems. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* neatly half bound.

CITY SCENES; or a Peep into London, for good Children, by the Authors of Rural Scenes. With 103 Copper-plates. Price 3*s.* half bound.

LIMED TWIGS, to catch Young Birds, by one of the Authors of Original Poems. Price 2*s.* half bound.

The WEDDING among the FLOWERS, by one of the Authors of Original Poems. With Plates. Price 1*s.*

The MOTHER'S FABLES, in Verse, designed, through the Medium of Amusement, to convey to the Minds of Children some useful Precepts of Virtue and Benevolence. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* half bound.

A STRANGER'S OFFERING to Children, on the Lord's Prayer. Price 6*d.*

KNOWLEDGE for INFANTS; or, a Form of Oral Instruction, for the Use of Parents and Teachers. By *Ann Lindley.* Price 1*s.*

The DECOY; or, an agreeable Method of teaching Children the elementary Parts of English Grammar, by Conversations and familiar Examples. Price 1*s.*

SCRIPTURAL STORIES, for very young Children. By the Author of the Decoy. Price 1*s.*

JULIA and the Pet Lamb; or, Good-nature and Compassion rewarded. By the Author of the Decoy. Price 1*s.*

AUNT MARY'S TALES, for the Entertainment and Improvement of little Girls. Addressed to her Nieces. Price 2*s.* half bound.

AUNT MARY'S TALES, for the Entertainment and Improvement of little Boys. Addressed to her Nephews. Price 2*s.* half bound.

PATTY PRIMROSE; or the Parsonage House. By the Author of "A Visit for a Week," &c. &c. Price 1*s.*

LUCY; or the Little Enquirer: being the Conversations of a Mother with her infant Daughter. Price 1*s.*

DEAF and DUMB! By the Author of "Twin Sisters." Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

GUSTAVUS; or, the Macaw. A Story to teach Children the proper value of things. Translated from the German. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* half bound.

A SHORT SYSTEM of POLITE LEARNING; being an Easy Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. Price 2*s.* half bound.

OUTLINES of ENGLISH HISTORY, in Verse. By *Elizabeth Rowse.* Price 2*s.* half bound.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT; or, the Beauties and Wonders of Nature and Art; in Instructive Conversations. By *Priscilla Wakefield.* In Two vols. Eighth Edition. Price 5*s.* half bound.

"Air, earth, and water, all bring their contributions; to which are added the operations of human skill and labour, to render natural productions beneficial and entertaining."——*Monthly Review, May,* 1804.

DOMESTIC RECREATION; or Dialogues illustrative of Natural and Scientific Subjects. By *Priscilla Wakefield.* Price 2*s.* 6*d.* half bound.

SKETCHES of HUMAN MANNERS, delineated in Stories, intended to illustrate the Characters, Religion, and singular Customs, of the Inhabitants of different Parts of the World. By *Priscilla Wakefield.* Price 2*s.* 6*d.* half bound.

"This little volume contains a number of entertaining stories, replete with ingenious information, and each and all conveying a useful and impressive moral. They are much in the manner of Florian's Tales, and may in all respects endure a comparison with those of that elegant French writer."——*British Critic, Dec.* 1807.

LEISURE HOURS; or, Entertaining Dialogues between Persons eminent for Virtue and Magnanimity. By *Priscilla Wakefield.* Half bound, 2*s.* 6*d.*

"This work contains the fruits of the Leisure Hours of an ingenious and approved writer. Young readers, who peruse it with attention, will certainly find much amusement, and it must be their own faults if they do not derive improvement from this volume, in various ways."
Guardian of Education, Aug. 1802.

TALES for CHILDREN, in a Familiar Style. By *Maria Joseph Crabb.* Price 2*s.* 6*d.* half bound and lettered.

JUVENILE ANECDOTES, founded on Facts. By *Priscilla Wakefield.* Two vols. half bound, 4*s.*

"These little volumes must be particularly interesting to children, on account of the examples they exhibit being copied immediately from nature; and the reflections occasionally made by the compiler of them, are such as might be expected from the name they carry with them in the title-page, sensible and appropriate."

Guardian of Education, Aug. 1802.

GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY for CHILDREN; with an Appendix, containing a short and familiar Account of the principal new Discoveries. By *John Newbery.* The Third Edition. Price 3*s.* bound.

"This will be found an easy and agreeable introduction to the knowledge of Geography. The maps with which it is illustrated are neatly engraved, and not too crowded with names."

Imperial Review, Dec. 1804.

MORAL VIEWS; or, the Telescope, for Children, illustrated with Four Copper-plates, a new Edition. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

"The various lessons of virtue, which are inculcated in this little volume, are well adapted to improve the morals, and to cherish the benevolent feelings of young persons. They will find in this collection, invitations to industry and application, to an open and ingenuous conduct, to a taste for simple pleasures, to humanity, and to piety."

Monthly Review, Sept. 1805.

The RATIONAL BRUTES; or, Talking Animals. By *M. Pelham.* Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

"The Rational Brutes and Talking Animals, to which this book relates, are no other than an assembly of imaginary creatures, of different species: viz. dogs, horses, cats, &c. are supposed by the author, to relate in human language, the cruelties inflicted upon each of them by thoughtless and ill-natured children; of which such animals would doubtless complain were they endued with reason and speech. To be a tongue to the dumb, in such a cause, is a praiseworthy act; and we hope the benevolent advocate of the brute creation, has not pleaded their cause in vain."——*Guardian of Education.*

Printed by Darton, Harvey, and Co.
Gracechurch-Street, London.